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# Japan Communist Party Delegation Headed by Comrade KENJI MIYAMOTO Arrives in Pyongyang

## Comrade KIM IL SUNG Together with Leading Cadres of Party Greets Delegation

Comrade Kim Il Sung talking with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, head of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party

The delegation of the Japan Communist Party arrived in Pyongyang on August 22 by train on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, as its head and Comrade Takechiyo Uchino, Candidate Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the JCP, as its deputy head, consists of Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa, Candidate Member of the Secretariat and Vice-Chairman of the First Policy Committee, of the Central Committee of the JCP, and Comrade Zenmei Matsumoto, Vice-Chairman of the First Policy Committee of the same.

Comrade Hiroshi Tachiki, a functionary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, accompanied the delegation as its suite member.

A large number of citizens with flowers in their hands turned out to the Pyongyang railway station to welcome the Japan Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto.

The feelings of militant support to and solidarity with the Japan Communist Party and Japanese people who are resolutely fighting against U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism could be read on the faces of the welcomers. The crowds were carrying the streamers reading "Long live Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people!" "Long live the Workers' Party of Korea, the organizer and inspirer of all the victories of the Korean people!" and "Warm welcome to the visit of the Japan Communist Party delegation headed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto to our country!"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was present at the railway station to meet the guests.

Present at the railway station to welcome the guests were Comrade Kim Il, Member of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Li Ju Yon, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrades Hoh Bong Hak, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Kim Jwa Hyok, Member of the Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang City Committee, of the WPK.

At 08:30, a train carrying the guests slowly pulled into the platform of the railway station. Shouts of *Manse* (hurrah) shook the railway station compound and bunches of flowers rippled.

Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and the members of the delegation headed by him alighted from the train, waving to the enthusiastically welcoming crowds.

Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shook hands with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto.

The guests exchanged greetings with the leading Party cadres of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Little girls presented Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, members of the delegation headed by him and suite member with fragrant flowers.

The guests reached the guest house amid the enthusiastic welcome of the crowds.

On the same day Comrade Kim Il Sung arranged a luncheon for the delegation of the Japan Communist Party now on a visit to our country.

Invited to the luncheon were the members of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party headed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Choi Yong Kun and Kim Il, Members of the Political Committee and its Presidium and Secretaries, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Li Ju Yon, Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the WPK; Comrade Hoh Bong Hak, Candidate Member of the Political Committee and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Comrade Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere from beginning to end.

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Earlier, on August 22 the delegation of the Japan Communist Party arrived in Chongjin by ship on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The delegation with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, as its head and Comrade Takechiyo Uchino, Candidate Member of the Presidium and Member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the JCP, as its deputy head, consists of Comrade Tetsuzo Fuwa, Candidate Member of the Secretariat and Vice-Chairman of the First Policy Committee, of the Central Committee of the JCP, and Comrade Zenmei Matsumoto, Vice-Chairman of the First Policy Committee of the same.

Comrade Hiroshi Tachiki, a functionary of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party, accompanied the delegation as its suite member.

The guests were met at the wharf by Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Candidate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; and Kim Yun Son, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the WPK; Pak Hae Gwon, Chief Secretary of the Chongjin City Committee of the WPK; Jong Gwang Rok, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee; Li Dong Chun, Second Secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK; Kim

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Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, along with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, head of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party, returns the cheers of the welcoming crowds

# C.C. of Workers' Party of Korea Gives Banquet in Welcome of Del. of Japan Communist Party in the Presence of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave on the evening of August 25 a banquet in welcome of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party on a visit to our country at the Okryu-gwan Hall in the presence of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Invited to the banquet were the entire members of the delegation of the JCP headed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, Member of the Presidium and General Secretary, of the C.C. of the JCP.

Present on the occasion were Comrades Choi Yong Kun and Kim Il, Members of the Political Committee and its Presidium, Secretaries, of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Li Ju Yon, Members of the Political Committee of the C.C. of the WPK; Comrades Sok San, Hoh Bong Hak, Kim Yong Ju and Choi Gwang, Candidate Members of the Political Committee and Secretaries of the C.C. of the WPK; department directors of the C.C. of the WPK and other responsible functionaries of the Party and public organizations.

Also invited to the banquet was Comrade Kazuo Takasugi, special correspondent of Akahata, organ of the C.C. of the JCP.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung together with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of welcoming music, the entire participants stood up and welcomed them with prolonged applause.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the C.C. of the WPK, made a speech at the banquet.

He was followed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto, head of the delegation of the JCP.

The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and comradeship from beginning to end.

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Nam Gyo, Chairman of the Chongjin City People's Committee, Li Jong Wun, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Rural Economy Management Committee; and other responsible functionaries of local Party and government organs and working people's organizations and personages concerned.

Also present was Comrade Kazuo Takasugi, special correspondent of Akahata, central organ of the Japan Communist Party, in our country.

Little girls presented the guests with fragrant flowers.

Pak Hae Gwon, Chief Secretary of the Chongjin City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, arranged a luncheon for the Japan Communist Party delegation.

## Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

### At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Kenji Miyamoto,
Dear comrades members of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party,
Dear comrades and friends,

We are very happy today to sit in company with Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and other comrades of the fraternal Japan Communist Party in a friendly atmosphere overflowing with amicability.

I, in the name of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and our entire Party membership, warmly welcome the visit to our country of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party headed by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto.

The current visit of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party to our country will greatly contribute to further strengthening the traditional friendship and militant solidarity sealed between the two Parties and peoples of Korea and Japan and advancing the revolution of our two countries which is developing in close relations to each other.

Today the Japan Communist Party, as the vanguard detachment of the Japanese working class, is leading the Japanese revolution on an independent stand on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and registering great successes.

The Japan Communist Party is organizing and waging a struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese monopoly capital by rallying broad democratic forces, in the teeth of all persecution by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries.

The Japan Communist Party, at the head of the Japanese people, is struggling resolutely against the U.S. imperialist aggression on Vietnam and for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. "security pact" and "Japan-South Korea treaty," the dismantling of the U.S. military bases and realization of the total return of Okinawa and against the revival of militarism and for the frustration of the retrogressive revision of the Constitution and election system and for the interests of the people.

Today, the Japan Communist Party has grown into the biggest organizing force ever since its founding and further strengthened the unity and militant might of the Party ranks by exposing and smashing the splitting and subversive machinations of the opportunists of all hues and anti-Party factional elements who had smuggled themselves in the Party.

Upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the Japan Communist Party is striving actively for the unity of the international communist movement and its strengthening and development against Right and "Left" opportunism.

Today the Japan Communist Party has won deep trust and high prestige among the broad masses of people of Japan and its international position is also rising higher.

Today the Japanese people under the guidance of the Japan Communist Party are waging a resolute struggle against the machinations of war and reaggression of U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism, its faithful ally, and exploitation and plunder by the Japanese monopolies and for the improvement of the living conditions.

Our Party and people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the Japan Communist Party and the Japanese people and express firm solidarity with the righteous struggle of the Japanese people headed by the Japan Communist Party.

Our Party has turned our country into a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defense in a historically short span of time by thoroughly embodying the idea of *Juche* in all fields of socialist economy, culture and military in the past period.

Proceeding from the obtaining internal and external situation and our revolutionary duties, our Party is now energetically carrying on the work for further increasing the economic and military might of the country by stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and for revolutionizing and *working-classizing* the whole society.

Our entire Party, membership and people, rallied firmer than ever before around the Central Committee of the Party and upholding the programmatic tasks put forth by the Party Conference and the Ten-Point Political Programme of the Government of the Republic, are actively struggling to consolidate still further the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic, accomplish the South Korean revolution by actively supporting and assisting the struggle of the South Korean people and realize the unification of the fatherland and win the nation-wide victory of the revolution.

We express thanks to the Communist Party and people of Japan for positively supporting and encouraging the struggle of our people for socialist construction and the indesendent unification of the fatherland and resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for defending the democratic national rights.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people have cherished friendship solidarity with the Japan Communist Party and the Japanese people.

The Korean and Japanese Communists are revolutionary comrades-in-arms who supported each other and cooperated with each other in the protracted struggle against the common enemy and today they are struggling shoulder to shoulder with each other in the common struggle against U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

We are glad to have had an opportunity to discuss again with the delegation of the Japan Communist Party led by Comrade Kenji Miyamoto a number of questions of concern for the two Parties.

We will do everything possible in the future, too, to strengthen the unity and cooperation between the two Parties and two peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I propose to drink a toast to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Japanese Parties and peoples, to the unity of the international communist movement and the solidarity of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces, to the health of Comrade Sanzo Nosaka and Comrade Kenji Miyamoto and other leaders of the Japan Communist Party, to the health of the members of the delegation of the Japan Communist Party and to the health of the comrades present here.

## Speech of Comrade KENJI MIYAMOTO

### At Banquet

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Dear comrades and friends,

We express heartfelt thanks for arranging such a cordial banquet in welcome of our delegation of the Japan Communist Party.

Two and a half years have passed since our last visit to your Republic. Comrade Kim Il Sung whom I met after a long time is in very good health and other comrades leading cadres are also in very good health, and you are striving to meet with great successes the 20th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We express sincere congratulations for this.

When we were passing through the streets, many songs greeting the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic were heard here and there. They, we think, are songs of great joy of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea eulogizing the splendid successes in your socialist construction.

During the two and a half years since our last visit to your country, many events have taken place. Among them are the Conference of your Party which you held with big success and, as for us, the tenth Congress of our Party.

We read the report delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Conference of your Party and the Ten-Point Political Programme announced by him at a session of the Supreme People's Assembly and sincerely rejoice over the fact that your Party under the leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung is taking a correct and sure road with success.

One of the impressive and important events during this period is the question of the "Pueblo."

The thorough and determined attitude taken by your Party and Government at the time of this incident greatly inspired the world people opposed to imperialism. To be frank with you, your Party and Government directly faced with the provocation of U.S. imperialism in front demanded apology from U.S. imperialism, the biggest imperialism in the world and the most vicious aggressor in the world, and determinedly defended the sovereignty of the country with great courage and composure at a time when some people of other countries not directly standing opposed to U.S. imperialism were fearing, instead of waging a resolute struggle at the provocation and illegal act of U.S. imperialism, this attitude was a common pride for the international communist movement and the world people opposed to imperialism.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I say once again that the entire Party members of the Japan Communist Party were sincerely moved by the cordial kindness you expressed to Comrade Sunama of our Party when he was passing thorough the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in August last year. This kindness was not a mere kindness but a kindness which requires great courage in view of the complex situation of the present international communist movement alone.

This is courage and kindness which can be expressed only by such a Party which firmly adheres to the principles of proletarian internationalism and Marxism-Leninism and is convinced of them.

To speak of a few aspects of the struggle of the Japanese people since our last visit, in the election of the Governor of Tokyo metropolis, a city with a population of ten million, held in April last year, they formed a united front centering around the Japan Communist Party and the Socialist Party and won the success of achieving the election of a democratic Governor recommended by the democratic forces, defeating a candidate of the agents of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital.

The reactionary forces of Japan had obstructed the recognition of the Korean University, calling for the education of the sons and daughters of citizens in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea residing in Japan but this Governor recognized the university as a high school in April last, thereby bringing this long pending question to a conclusion.

In the future, too, we will struggle against the oppression by the reactionary forces and for the legitimate right of Korean citizens in Japan to national education and their freedom of travel to and from the homeland and repatriation.

The joint statement we signed with the Workers' Party of Korea during our last visit correctly put forth the common tasks of the international Communist movement and the Parties and peoples of the two countries at the time.

The correctness of this joint statement was convincingly proved by the situation and many experiences in the two and a half years since then.

It is because the joint statement was based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, determined attitude toward Right and "Left" opportunism, factionalism and revisionism and allegiance to the common cause of the international communist movement.

Especially, we pointed out that the attack of U.S. imperialism against Vietnam is an expression of the U.S. imperialist policy of smashing by force and asserted to our vigilance against the fact that this policy of smashing one by one would be one of its basic tactics in the future, too, and to the necessity of forming an anti-imperialist international united front against this—all these assume greater importance today.

We Communist Party and the democratic forces of Japan are determined to wage a staunch struggle in any case against the vicious attack and intrigues of U.S. imperialism when it perpetrates provocation and attack against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At present the struggle for the abrogation of the Japan-U.S. military alliance and the struggle for restoring Okinawa from the U.S. occupation are the central task of the struggle of the people in Japan.

This task is a link in the important common task of opposing the domination of U.S. imperialism over Asia.

We are convinced that the common struggle against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy, and against Japanese monopoly capital and the reactionary forces and militarist forces of Japan will further develop along a correct line through our current visit and talks between the two Parties.

I propose to drink a toast to the good health of comrades of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and other comrades, to the strengthening and development of the militant friendship between the Japan Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea based on Marxism-Leninism and to the triumphant advance of the struggle of the people the world over against U.S. imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cuba to United Nations, after receiving the guest

# Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives Permanent Representative of the Republic of Cuba to the U.N.

Comrade Kim Il Sung received on August 25 Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada, Pmanent Representative of the Republic of Cuba to the United Nations, staying in our country.

Present on the occasion was Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Also present was Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Cuban Ambassador to our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

On the same day, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a luncheon for Ricardo Alarcon de Quesada.

Present on the occasion was Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Invited to the luncheon was also Basilio Rodriguez Rodriguez, Cuban Ambassador to our country.

The luncheon proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship from beginning to end.

Premier Kim Il Sung of the D.P.R.K. Cabinet sent a personal letter to Alphonse Massamba-Debat, President of the Republic of the Congo(B), on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the revolution in that country.

The personal letter was conveyed on August 14 to President Alphonse Massamba-Debat by the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea now on a visit to this country to attend the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the Congolese(B) revolution.

The personal letter reads:

Brazzaville

## Your Excellency ALPHONSE MASSAMBA-DEBAT

### President of the Republic of the Congo (B)

Esteemed Your Excellency President,

Taking the opportunity of the attendance of a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the celebrations of the 5th anniversary of the Congolese(B) revolution, I extend, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and in my own name, warm felicitations and friendly greetings to Your Excellency President and your Government and the Congolese(B) people.

The Congolese(B) people are a people with glorious traditions of the valorous struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

In August, 1963, the Congolese(B) people overthrew the reactionary ruling system of imperialism and its stooges and founded a new Republic.

The victory of the Congolese(B) people in the August revolution not only opened a new era in the history of the Congolese(B) people but also exerted an inspiring influence on the struggle of the African people for freedom and liberation.

Today, the Congolese(B) people under the leadership of Your Excellency President are registering great successes in the struggle for defending the gains of the revolution any developing the national economy and national culture of the country, courageously repulsing the repeated subversive intrigues of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the industrious and valorous Congolese(B) people and express full support to and firm solidarity with them in their just struggle.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation between our two countries already sealed in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle will continue to strengthen and develop in the future, I wholeheartedly wish the Congolese(B) people greater success in the struggle for the independent development of the country and wish you good health.

With highest considerations

KIM IL SUNG

**Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.**

Pyongyang

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**A message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, was unanimously adopted at a meeting of Mauritanian students studying in Guinea, which was held in Conakry on June 29 on the occasion of the "Month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea."**

**Follows the full text of the message:**

# To Comrade KIM IL SUNG, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

I am particularly glad to extend, in the name of my Mauritanian comrades and in my own name, warmest felicitations and militant salute to Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, brilliant military strategist and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement and working class movement, on the occasion of the "Month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea."

Availing myself of this opportunity, I also tell you that we are greatly satisfied with the founding of the Mauritania-Korea Friendship Society in Nouakchott on April 11, 1968.

We believe that this Society will discharge its mission of further cementing and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries and still more strengthening mutual support and solidarity.

We take this opportunity to express our firm support to the Korean people who under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, are waging a fierce struggle as one against U.S. imperialism.

We have always followed with keen interest the brilliant victory won by the Korean people in the three-year war provoked by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950, and particularly, all the shining successes registered by the heroic Korean people and their heroic People's Army under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in their struggle against the U.S.-imperialists who are trying to use Korea as a springboard for driving out their puppets and aggressor troops to undermine and wreck peace, independence and sovereignty in the Asian and African continents.

The U.S. imperialists, far from drawing a proper lesson from the ignominious defeat they sustained in the Korean war, have stretched their tentacles of aggression to the whole of South Korea to provoke a new war of aggression against the heroic Korean people and hamper the Korean people from unifying their divided fatherland peacefully in a fair and independent way.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are running riot almost every day in their military provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, for instance, the incident of the "Pueblo," an armed spy ship of the U.S. imperialists, which occurred on January 23, 1968, was an arrogant, aggressive act not only against the peace and sovereignty of the Korean people but against all the peace-and justice-loving, progressive peoples of the world who are fighting every day incessantly against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

The counter-blow dealt by the naval force of the Korean People's Army was an entirely just act which all the revolutionary peoples should support, encourage and hail.

Through all these events, we know that a tense situation has been created in Korea, in which a new war may be unleashed at any moment by the U.S. imperialists.

But all the machinations of the U.S. imperialists will be futile and end in failure because there is the impregnable front which the Korean people under the wise and great leadership of their respected and beloved Leader, have built up solidly by carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel and embodying more thoroughly the revolutionary spirit of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields, upholding the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

We vehemently denounce all the new war provocation manoeuvrings of the U.S. imperialists against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops immediately and unconditionally withdraw from South Korea, taking their lethal weapons.

We also take this opportunity to express firm support to and active solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for unifying their fatherland independently by their nation itself on a democratic basis, allowing no interference of outside forces.

We extend warmest and most fraternal greetings to Comrade Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and wish you good health and a long life for the unification of the fatherland and the victory of socialist construction in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**Elman Ben Eltin Ruat**
**on behalf of the Mauritanian Students studying in the Republic of Guinea**

**Meeting held on the occasion of the "Month of joint struggle for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea"**

Conakry, June 29, 1968

# Immortal Image of the Great Mother of Korea

## Drama Our Mother

The drama troupe of the Ministry of Puplic Security put on stage quite a long time recently the drama "Our Mother" (prologue, 4 acts, 6 scenes, epilogue) amid the enthusiastic acclamation of the working people in the capital.

The Moranbong Theatre where the drama was staged drew a capacity audience every day for the high political and ideological contents and artistic maturity of the works. Through the portrayal of the mother, the heroine, the great model of the Korean women and paragon of life, the drama gives a profound, comprehensive and emotional depiction of the deep root of the brilliant revolutionary traditions of our Party and it conforms to the unshakable will of our people who are burning with zeal to thoroughly arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and grow into revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to him.

The action of the drama "Our Mother" takes place at a time when Comrade Kim Il Sung, taking upon himself the destiny of the country and the nation, was preparing for the founding of an anti-Japanese guerrilla army to develop the Korean revolution onto a new, higher stage from the end of the 1920's to the beginning of the 1930's. It was a time when the Japanese imperialists were becoming more ferocious in suppressing the Korean people and the violent struggle of the masses was mounting against it.

The drama depicts the brilliant struggle of the mother, an indomitable woman revolutionary, who dedicated her all to the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people and the emancipation of the women in that momentous historical period when a great turn in the Korean revolution was brewing and shows from various aspects the lofty traits and high virtues and graceful character of the mother of a great revolutionary who actively helped her son in the revolutionary work.

Mr. Kim Hyong Jin, the husband of the mother, was an indomitable anti-Japanese, revolutionary fighter who laid down his life in the sacred struggle for the restoration of the fatherland.

Therefore, the main point in the characterization of the mother is the endeavours of the mother who raises her sons into fine revolutionaries and offers them all to the Korean revolution, herself struggling with all devotion for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of the women, carrying forward the will of her husband.

In the prologue, the mother discusses with Mr. Hyong Gun (brother-in-law of the mother and uncle of Comrade Kim Song) and Gye Chun, Hoh Bong, Jong Son, Choi Il and other members of the secret circle who have gathered at her house to discuss the problem of expanding the anti-Japanese organizations.

In the midst of the meeting, when she is hearing reports from the members of the circle and assigning them new tasks, the mother receives the "Communist Manifesto," "The Capital" and other Marxist books and revolutionary literary books sent by Comrade Kim Sung, her son.

Comrade Kim Sung, who is studying at a middle school, has also sent, together with these revolutionary books, the manuscript "How Should Enlightenment of the Masses Be Done?" for the newspaper "Saenal" and a letter to the following effects:

...The fatherland can never be restored by the independence movement of the nationalists. To overthrow Japanese imperialism and establish a country of the workers and peasants in the future, we should build up a strong organization capable of defeating the Japanese scoundrels and unite broad proletarian masses in it.

For this, the members of the circle should study the advanced ideas of Marxism-Leninism

Comrade Kim Sung setting forth the revolutionary line of waging an armed guerrilla struggle after his release from the prison

before anything else.

For the successful fulfilment of this revolutionary task, the mother adopts organizational measures for expanding the anti-Japanese organizations not only in the nearby villages but in more vast areas and unfling broad proletarian masses and assigns concrete tasks to the members of the secret circle. And she gives tasks for reading the revolutionary books in turns and stresses the necessity of having the meeting of the secret circle more frequently.

As the first act of the drama tells, the Japanese imperialists cracked down more harshly upon the Communists and other Koreans engaged in the anti-Japanese movement from the latter half of 1929.

When a wave of wholesale arrest was sweeping the land and the revolution was undergoing a trial, the factional elements, ambitious for hegemony, engrossed themselves in a factional strife under various signboards.

Comrade Kim Sung was the only leader who could illumine the road of the Korean revolution. Placing all hopes in Comrade Kim Sung, the revolutionary comrades-in-arms gather at the house of the mother and wait for him to come home in his vacation to indicate a strategic and tactical line for bringing about a great upsurge in the revolution.

Not only the comrades-in-arms but also all the villagers eagerly await the arrival of Comrade Kim Sung.

At that time, Choi Il, a member of the secret circle, conveys the news that Comrade Kim Sung was arrested by the Chinese reactionary military clique and put in prison.

The comrades-in-arms and revolutionary masses who have assembled in the house of the mother clench their fists in sorrowing wrath.

What an ache the mother must feel in her heart!

This news must be a painful wrench for the mother, coming less than three years after the passing away of Mr. Kim Hyong Jin, her husband, to whom she entrusted everything and whom she respected and loved. But the mother keeps down the painful grief and does not show any sign of weakness to the heads of anti-Japanese organizations from various areas and the comrades-in-arms of Comrade Kim Sung and who have gathered at the house.

To the comrades-in-arms of her son who lose heart saying they feel as if they have lost the sun since Comrade Kim Sung was arrested, she says that the road of the revolution is anything but smooth and instils an unshakable conviction of victory into their hearts. And she exposes, with keen penetration, the intrigues of Ko Back Su (M.L. faction), a leftist adventurist who has agitated the masses to rise up in an immature bloody uprising. Here we once again see the strong and upright will of the mother.

Powerfully appeals to the hearts of us all the immortal image of all the staunch revolutionary fighter who, going through all the heavy storms of the times, overcomes all the sorrows and in a strong will only for the restoration of the fatherland and the revolution, thinks of the revolution before herself and the family affairs and does not step back from the road of the struggle in any adversity.

Not losing her composure in the least in such urgent situation, the mother opens a circle meeting (the mother herself, Mr. Hyong Gun and Choi Il) and discusses measures for implementing the tactical line of Comrade Kim Sung which he told to Choi Il just before his arrest.

In the tactical line, Comrade Kim Sung raised the question of forming an armed group at an early date as the first attempt of an armed struggle and sending it to the homeland to lay a base for a secret activity in the fatherland and organizing a Marxist-Leninist circle.

At the circle meeting, the mother tells that Comrade Kim Sung entrusted to Mr. Hyong Gun, his uncle, the task to clear the armed group into the homeland. Mr. Hyong Gun readily accepts this difficult and heavy task which had been set by Comrade Kim Sung already when he was organizing the T.D. (Down-with-Imperialism Union). Later he goes into the homeland and visits the Paksa-ri police station, Pungsan county and deals a mortal blow at the Japanese police in the Hongwon county area.

It well shows how the mother has revolutionized the whole family that she, when Comrade Kim Sung was still in prison, sends Mr. Hyong Gun heading an armed group into the fatherland, together with Choi Il.

The mother is, indeed, full of loyalty for the restoration of the fatherland and the revolution.

After Mr. Kim Hyong Jin passed away, the mother rears her sons into fine revolutionaries and puts them on the road of the revolution. And she revolutionizes not only the family but also the whole village with untiring energy and fighting spirit and organizes and mobilizes the masses in the struggle.

The mother, a possessor of a staunch and steadfast revolutionary will, awakens the village women on the class point of view by educating them in burning hatred for the enemy and fought the enemy uncompromisingly and undauntedly, leading the masses at their van in time of danger.

This is well shown by a vivid and emotional scene that unfolds when she fights against Japanese police at the evening school.

When the Japanese police bandits storm the evening school and try to dissolve it on the charge of "spreading dangerous ideas," the mother resolutely faces them and sternly refutes them and sharply denounces the illegal act of the Japanese police, saying if it is for the propaganda of "dangerous ideas" to study one's own letters, "you also must have dangerous ideas, as you study the Japanese letters." This is a lofty trait of a fighter who devotes her all to the revolution with resolute and unbreakable will.

Faced with the stubborn struggle of the mother, the Japanese policemen hurriedly take to their heels, unable to say in the yard of the evening school any longer.

The evening school students, who have undergone oppression, believing only yesterday they were fated to lack of rights, maltreatment and humiliation, fight courageously, together with the mother, against the Japanese police bandits. In this scene we see the exploits of the mother as an outstanding political figure who educated the women in patriotism and awakened them on the class point of view, thus uniting them in the organization and organizing and mobilizing them in the struggle.

As we learn through the dialogue of many characters appearing in the drama, the mother, who personally sponsors, organizes and guides the women's association, expands the anti-Japanese organizations in many areas and educates the masses and rallies them in the revolutionary ranks through strenuous political activities and, when Comrade Kim Sung is again arrested by the police and put in prison, she arouses the masses in the struggle for his release and finally wins victory.

What dominates the inner world of the mother who displays energetic activity among the broad anti-Japanese masses day and night and incessantly plunges herself into a heavy work, feeling the joy and true worth of life in it?

This, above all, is the immense loyalty of the mother to the revolution and organization.

This we feel deep in our hearts in the following short story: she directly organizes the work of making and sending military uniforms for the armed units and takes the van in this work. To fulfil the task without fail by the date set by the organization, she readily offers the cotton of her own quilt for mother of Ohsan, who has not yet secured her share of cotton.

The drama also relates vivid stories of high virtues of the mother who, when Comrade Kim Sung is arrested, is not disappointed a bit but sincerely helps his comrades-in-arms in their revolutionary activities and loves them like her own sons.

When comrades-in-arms of her son come late at night she cooks meals and washes their wet shoes and socks and dries them before it is light, and when they are leaving, though she is in need, she gives travelling expenses to them unsparingly. Therefore, the comrades-in-arms of her son deeply respect the mother and call her "our mother."

This lofty virtues of the mother explain the self-sacrificing act of Gye Chun who saves her by shielding her with his body from an enemy's bullet at a critical moment, when the Japanese rascals attempt her life.

The mother manages a simple family life and keeps the house clean with her own efforts, as befits a revolutionary family. Though she lived in want, she did not spare anything in helping the neighbours with deep sympathy and kindness.

With sharp revolutionary vigilance in daily life, the mother arranges and deals with every work with meticulous care and fights dauntlessly against the enemy without any compromise.

When the Japanese imperialist rascals, frightened by the struggle of the masses mounting rapidly under the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Sung, send Ko Back Su, a renegade of revolution, to the house of the mother to find out the whereabouts of Comrade Kim Sung, the mother does not give him an opportunity to utter a word, seeing through his true colour. This shows the typical characteristics of a revolutionary of high vigilance.

Through the beautiful yet militant canvases representing this course, the audience learns from the noble spiritual life of the mother who infinitely loves the fatherland and the people and from her staunchness and fidelity in the struggle and understands the graceful yet staunch features of the mother soft outside and hard inside.

A mother who values the organization and mass of the people and does not spare anything for them, she devotes for her son who has always educates her sons in the revolutionary principles and staunchness and teaches them to place the interests of the revolution first under any circumstances.

When Comrade Kim Sung drops in at the village on his way to an important meeting and worries about the sickness of the mother, she admonishes him

(Continued on Page 5)

(Continued from Page 4)

severely:

...You are my son and a son of the fatherland. So you must think of numerous mothers of Korea before thinking of me... I may get well if you struggle well in the revolution after leaving home."

We are deeply stirred by the scene of Comrade Kim Sung coming home after his release from prison.

Upon his release, Comrade Kim Sung sums up and analyses the bourgeois nationalist movement and communist movement and, recalling the bitter lesson of the May 30 uprising raised by the leftist adventurists, he tells his revolutionary comrades-in-arms that the Korean revolution must be fulfilled by the Koreans themselves under the guidance of the Korean Communists, the true Marxist-Leninists. He says:

"...The Korean people are facing the tasks for fulfilling the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal, democratic revolution. To this end, we should, first of all, mobilize all the anti-Japanese forces and overthrow Japanese imperialism and liberate the fatherland...

"...We can rout brigandish Japanese imperialism only by waging a guerrilla struggle with arms in our hands."

The mother who feels unbounded pride and happiness, seeing her son hewing the path of the restoration of the fatherland, inheriting the will of Mr. Kim Hyong Jin!

How ardent her desire must have been to have a conversation even for a night with her son who came out of prison!

But the mother who regards her son as "the son of the revolution" does not detain the son who is setting out on a long journey without stopping a night, though he was still in poor health to carry into effect his grand conception of revolution which he matured in prison. She rather warmly inspires his struggle handing over to him the revolvers which Mr. Kim Hyong Jin left her in his last moment to be inherited by the son when grown up.

"At all costs, you must accomplish the grand plan of the restoration of the fatherland which your father could not achieve..."

There was the great mother behind the great revolutionary, and a revolutionary family supported his strenuous revolutionary struggle.

The drama "Our Mother" tells through profound and eloquent depiction where was the root of the surging strength of love, strength of the struggle, of the great mother who inspired her son in the revolutionary struggle, to fight to the finish always with an unbending fighting spirit for the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution.

In many scenes of the drama we see the unbending revolutionary mettle and staunch fighting spirit of the mother who unwaveringly withstands all storms and trials with the firm conviction that the struggle of Comrade Kim Sung will certainly be crowned with victory and does not hesitate to risk even her life to help her son in the revolutionary activities.

When Gye Chun who was given by Comrade Kim Sung the task to fetch weapons prior to the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army is injured, she, though a woman, determinedly comes out to take the place of Gye Chun and carries weapons breaking through the strict cordon of the enemy and hands them to Comrade Kim Sung. Seeing this scene, we feel close to our hearts the revolutionary spirit burning in the heart of the mother and cannot repress deep emotion over the indomitable fighting spirit of the mother who knows no vacillation before any difficult work for the revolution.

When second son Song Chol tries to stop her, saying how she can cover more than 12 km. at night, despite her ill health, the mother says that she can go even if it may be 120 km., not 12 km., and goes into the whirling snow!

The mother coming out with two loaded revolvers with the firm determination to shoot at the hateful enemy on the spot is once she pounces upon her!

Seeing this most moving and brilliant dramatic canvas unfolded on the stage, the spectators look up with deep reverence to the mother who dedicates with a single heart her whole life solely to the restoration of the fatherland and the victory of the revolution and firmly renew the resolve to carry forward the unbending, ardent fighting spirit of the mother.

They firmly resolve deep in their hearts to live and fight staunchly at all times like the mother on the road of the struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of the southern land, unifying the fatherland and achieving the nation-wide victory of the revolution without fail in our generation under the outstanding and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Indeed, the drama "Our Mother" gives a truthful and vivid portrayal of the heroine who is a staunch revolutionary fighter and an outstanding political activist educating the masses, rallying them into the organization and leading them to the struggle, and mother of the great revolutionary who actively helped her son in his great revolutionary struggle.

In the final scene of the drama Comrade Kim Sung, who grew up into a fine revolutionary in the broad bosom and amid the deep love of the mother, an ardent communist fighter, took the road of the arduous revolutionary struggle in his early years, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the people and carrying forward the great will of his father, waged a strenuous struggle without a moment's respite to save the Korean revolution from the crisis, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, makes a speech prior to the founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first armed detachment of the Korean Communists. This scene leaves particularly deep impressions on the spectators.

Standing high in front of the ranks which lined up with arms, Comrade Kim Sung clarifies the character and mission of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army founded on April 25, 1932, and says that we should liquidate the Japanese imperialists, the brigands, and all the exploiting classes oppressing the propertyless masses, build socialism-communism in the land of an independent fatherland and furthermore, contribute to the world revolution. He continues:

"To accomplish this just revolutionary cause of ours at the earliest date, we should and must have a Marxist-Leninist Party.

"Therefore, we should most carefully and most energetically build up the organizational and ideological foundation for the foundation of a Party while reaching the backbone of the revolution through the armed struggle."

Then he turns to the people gathered in front of the ranks and says that the guerrilla struggle cannot attain the hoped-for success without the active assistance of the people and emphasizes that while further expanding and strengthening the revolutionary organizations, first of all, they should mobilize all the anti-Japanese forces and bind the Japs hand and foot in all parts and actively wage the struggle for obtaining arms and, at the same time, direct efforts to building up the reserve forces of the guerrilla army.

Firmly convinced that this glorious revolutionary cause will certainly be accomplished victoriously, he, standing at the van of the ranks carrying an unfurled red banner, looks far forward the fatherland.

The mother who had been fighting indefatigably, pulling through the raging snow and the rugged, thorny path only with the firm conviction that his revolutionary struggle will certainly win says, looking at her son standing in the van of the Korean revolution and personally founding and leading the anti-Japanese guerrilla army: "The road they are taking is the very road to the fatherland."

In the invincible Red detachment, the mother sees a brilliant vision of the restored fatherland.

The curtain falls slowly amid deep emotion reigning the hall and prolonged, tumultuous applause.

The drama "Our Mother" presents a truthful portrayal on the profound and broad artistic canvas of the brilliant features of the great mother of Korea, the greatest model of the Korean women and an indomitable communist fighter who set her dear sons on the road of the struggle for the fatherland and the revolution and revolutionized the whole family and dedicated her soul and body directly to the revolutionary struggle for the restoration of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people, carrying forward the will of her husband, an ardent anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter.

In the drama we learn from the fighting spirit, revolutionary patriotic ideas, staunchness and indomitable fighting will of the mother infinitely loyal to the revolutionary cause, from the traits and beautiful character of the mother, an outstanding political activist skilfully organizing and mobilizing the masses to the revolutionary struggle and learn how to revolutionize the society and family to carry out revolution to the end down through generations.

The creation of the drama "Our Mother" is one more proud success of our literature and art made by the creative staff of the drama troupe of the Ministry of Public Security with all their energy and wisdom, upholding the literary and art policy of the Party on creating revolutionary literature and art.

The drama "Our Mother" will greatly contribute to thoroughly arming with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of the Party, our working people's ardor for raising high the flames of the new great revolutionary upsurge to actively meet the great revolutionary event of the unification of the fatherland upholding the Party's line on carrying on economic construction and defence-building in parallel. The drama will also make a positive contribution to revolutionizing all our families so that they defend with their lives the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung in any adversity.

Song Jong Shin

A scene from the prologue. Mother Kang Ban Sok receives a letter and Marxist books sent by her son Kim Sung together with members of the secret circle

**On the Occasion of the 20th Anniv. of the Founding of the D. P. R. K.**

# Relay Races for Conveying Letters to Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Great Leader of 40 Million Korean People, Start

Relay races for conveying letters to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, have started on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the banner of freedom and happiness of our people.

On the threshold of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland, the entire working people are overwhelmed with feelings of profound respect and adoration for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who has converted our country, where century-old backwardness and poverty once prevailed, into a strong socialist power independent in politics, self-sustaining in the economy and self-defensive in national defence as we see today.

Apart from the great idea of *Juche* and wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who is an indomitable revolutionary and outstanding Marxist-Leninist, are totally unthinkable the emergence of the Korean revolution replete with glorious victories, today's happiness and prosperity of the generations to come, the unification of the fatherland and nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution and the bright future of socialism and communism.

On the threshold of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, the working people in various parts of the country are now holding mass meetings and adopting letters carrying their firm determination to remain faithful with all devotion to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who has led them to grow into a great people with a great fatherland, and are sending out relay groups for conveying the letters. Taking part in the relay races are tens of thousands of working people, People's Army soldiers and youths who are effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction, upholding the revolutionary line of the Party on stepping up economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, as well as students.

Groups of relay runners start six places—Bochonbo, Junggang, Height 1,211, Duman River workers' settlement, Panmunjom and Pyongsong and their courses end in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution.

The first group of the letter-conveying relay runners left the Duman River workers' settlement, the northern tip of our country, on August 12.

A North Hamgyong Provincial mass rally for adopting a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was held on the spot that day with the attendance of over 2,000 people.

On the background of the platform was hung respectfully a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader whom the whole nation of 40 million look up to as the sun of the nation.

At the mass rally which opened with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," Jong Gwang Rok, Chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, read the letter addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, in the name of the people of the Province.

The letter contained the feelings of warm thanks and reverence of the entire people of the Province for Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who has led the Korean revolution along the one road of victory, taking upon himself the destiny of the fatherland and the nation and personally dividing through the thorny bushes of revolution for more than 40 years and opened the road of a new life to our people who had been groaning under maltreatment, suppression and absence of all rights for a long period and is making a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement.

The people of the Province who feel deep in their hearts that today's happiness and brighter future of our people are possible thanks to the outstanding and wise leadership of the Leader, expressed in the letter their firm determination to remain faithful to the end on the road of victory along which the Leader is leading them.

After the letter was read out workers in the domains of industry and agriculture and students made speeches declaring their resolve to display the honour of being revolutionary soldiers of the Leader by fulfilling the resolution contained in the letter.

The letter-conveying relay runners raced vigorously for Pyongyang, the capital of revolution and the heart of the socialist fatherland where the Leader is, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the crowds who lined along the road.

20 Years under Banner of DPRK

# Our People's Life Thriving under the Warm Care of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

## Our Socialist System under Which Everyone Enjoys Good Health and Long Life

Now our people lead a joyous life full of hope under the most brilliant socialist system. Thanks to the benefits of universal free medical treatment, health of our working people is promoted and their life becomes more blooming with each passing day. Their average span of life is lengthened by more than 20 years compared with the days under Japanese imperialist rule.

Whenever our people think of the happiness of today, they are deeply conscious of the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and his lofty virtues, that have established a most excellent socialist system under which everyone receives free medical treatment and enjoys good health and a long life in our country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Under our system no treasure is more precious than human. We must protect life of people and further promote health of the working people by further developing public health service".**

Our Party and the respected and beloved Leader that value life of people above anything are constantly directed deep attention and warm solicitude to their health.

From the first days of the country's liberation Comrade Kim Il Sung already conceived a plan to introduce a system of universal free medical service and pushed ahead with its preparations. In the hard days of the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialist aggressors he gave a programmatic teaching on enforcing universal free medical treatment for our people. According to his teaching, a historic Cabinet decision was issued on introducing a system of universal free medical treatment on November 13, 1952. Thus, in the arduous circumstances of the severe war for smashing and annihilating the U.S. imperialist invaders the universal free medical treatment for our people was put into effect under his direct guidance and by his meticulous care.

This was a brilliant embodiment of the grandiose plan he had elaborated already in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle visualizing the day when the country would be restored.

In the arduous period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he planned a popular system of public health under which free medical treatment is to be introduced and good health and a long life ensured to the entire people in firm adherence to the line of prophylactic treatment. And he led in a correct way our people to its realisation in the liberated land.

Since the enforcement of the system of universal free medical treatment the Party and the Leader have allocated enormous funds, materials and labour to build and expand hospitals and sanatoria and other therapeutic and prophylactic establishments and creches in consolidating this system and taken a series of measures for therapeutic and prophylactic work: training of medical workers, mass production of medicines, introduction of the neighbourhood doctor system and launching of sanitation work on a nation-wide movement.

In the days under Japanese imperialist rule cities had a small number of hospitals and that they were inaccessible to the working people. But today many new hospitals have been built. They are to be found everywhere, even on isolated islands and in remote villages, and tens of thousands of medical personnel are working there.

In the first half of 1967 the number of therapeutic and prophylactic institutions increased 6.8 times, beds of hospitals 5.3 times and doctors 21.6 times as against those in 1952.

The number of doctors and assistant doctors per 10,000 people augmented from 1.1 in 1946 right after the liberation to 26.2 in 1966.

Now in our country the neighbourhood doctor system, a most advanced medical service system, has been put into force with the result that patients do not call on doctors but the latter visit the former and every resident has his or her own doctor in charge.

A great deal of special benefits is being devoted to mothers and children. This is one of the most proud characters of the popular public health system in our country.

In the difficult days after the armistice Comrade Kim Il Sung already taught:

**"Arrangement should be made to improve conditions for the protection of mothers and child care; orphans be given care. The state and the public should regard these matters as important task and devote great attention to them".**

In every city, county seat, village, factory and enterprise children's ward has been built, the therapeutic and prophylactic establishments for mothers and children have been expanded. Working women enjoy paid maternity leave. Delivery assistance is given to all women. Network of nurseries has been expanded on a large scale. All this is an expression of Comrade Kim Il Sung's deep love and special care shown to mothers and children.

In recent ten years, the number of creches increased 83 times, kindergartens 64 times, babies in nurseries 87.4 times, and kindergarteners 51 times. These babies and children are given care and educated at the state expenses or social funds. The establishments for protection and care of children are under the charge and guidance of therapeutic and prophylactic establishments. And large nurseries and kindergartens are staffed with doctors and qualified nurses.

Working women are entitled to 77-day paid maternity leave and those who have more than three children to the 6-hour day.

Thanks to such a policy of protection of mothers and children, the attack rate of children is reduced every year.

All people in our country enjoy free medical treatment. Various preventive injections and inoculations are conducted regularly according to the Party's policy of disease prevention

Holiday homes and sanatoria are opened in scenic spots or in the vicinity of spas, which are designed solely for good rest and the promotion of health of working people. Big factories and enterprises have their own holiday homes, convalescent homes and sanatoria.

They accommodate every year hundreds of thousands of working people at the state expenses.

Pupils and students spend good time and steel soul and body at camping grounds.

Numerous holiday homes and sanatoria set up in different parts, therapeutic and prophylactic institutions at all levels found even in remote places, towns and villages built in full consideration of health of the working people and other measures for protecting and promoting health of the people— all this is saturated with the warm solicitude and meticulous care of the Party and the Leader.

**Pak Sun Pal**

## Fabrics Permeated with Fatherly Love

THERE are a great number of large-scale light industry factories and medium and small-scale local factories in our country. These factories turn out various kinds of fabrics, daily necessaries and foodstuffs in large quantities for the people.

In the last 20 odd years heavy industry bases as well as powerful light industry bases of our own have been built under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. Our people manage their life excellently with home-made goods.

Thus they have no worry about clothing, not to speak of daily necessaries and foodstuffs.

The great plan which Comrade Kim Il Sung matured in the forests of snow-capped Mt. Baekdu during the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle has been realised fully in this land today, and we are enjoying a happy life under the socialist system, envying no other people in the world.

Before the liberation, the textile industry in the northern half of the country was represented only by two insignificant textile factories run by Japanese capital. They produced only 14 cm. of fabrics for every person. But, today, with the implementation of the new, original line of economic construction put forward by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a line of priority growth of heavy industry with simultaneous development of light industry and agriculture, hundreds of big and small textile, spinning and fibre mills have sprung up in all parts of the country. These factories turn out fabrics enough to provide every person with scores of metres of fabrics every year. Large quantities of fabrics are exported to foreign lands.

Textile output is on the ascend. This year, the textile workers set themselves a production goal nearly 300 times greater than the all-time high under Japanese imperialist rule and are making innovatory success to put their resolve into practice.

Such amazing change and remarkable successes have been made only thanks to the wise leadership and deep solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the father-like Leader who is always concerned to feed and clothe our people better.

In the days after the liberation, when the country was in difficult conditions, during the Fatherland Liberation War when the whole land was enveloped in the sea of fire and in the post-war days of reconstruction, he personally visited the spot and selected in person the site of textile factories and gave concrete instruction on the direction the factories should take in construction and production.

On July 29, 1953, two days after the gun-firing of war ceased, Comrade Premier, though he was busy with state affairs, visited the mill where Comrade Kang Jae Won works.

He looked round the buildings destroyed by the indiscriminate bombings of the enemy and the compound overgrown with weeds and instructed as follows:

**"...Now that the hostilities came to an end, we should solve the problem of providing the people with clothing. At present it is the most important task to supply clothes to the people who are poorly clad due to the war.**

**"...This factory should be rebuilt into a combined mill in the future.**

**"This factory should be reconstructed and expanded into one doing spinning, weaving, dyeing as well as printing so as to produce a wide variety of fabrics."**

The instruction of the respected and beloved Leader greatly inspired and encouraged the textile workers there. They rose up in reconstructing the factory. They waged a high-pitched struggle, raising labour productivity 300-400 per cent every day.

The construction was completed in only 2 months and the factory started to turn out fabrics from October. Construction continued while production was carried on.

Even in the difficult post-war days, the state provided this factory with a huge amount of funds and raw materials.

The scale of the factory enlarged greatly and it was equipped with modern machines and equipment. The mill grew into a big textile combine. All processes of spinning, weaving and dyeing at present are mechanised and automated here.

This combine turns out hundreds of thousands of metres a day with hundreds of kinds of fabrics including high-quality cotton fabrics and chemical fabrics.

Modern textile factories with similar capacity can be found in other regions too. After this factory was put in full operation in 1956, many textile and spinning mills equipped with as much looms and spindles as this factory has were built in the east and western regions and in the inland areas of our country on the personal initiative and under the guidance of the respected and beloved Leader.

Besides, medium-and small-scale textile mills mushroomed in all local areas after the June 1958 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party. It marked a new turning point in the development of textile industry of our country.

Taking to their hearts the call of the leader for increasing the production of the consumer goods in a nation-wide movement, the working people all over the land explored labour and resources latent in localities displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and built great numbers of local industry factories in a short time. Thus, one medium or small scale textile factory was built in every county.

These factories started to produce fabrics with primitive hand looms in the rooms of dwelling houses but they have grown today into up-to-date factories equipped with highly efficient "Cholllma looms" and "Sangma looms" supplied by our powerful heavy industry. These enterprises take not a small share in the total textile output of the country.

Today we have modernly equipped textile mills, as well as woolen, silk and flax fabrics mills, big and small, not only in cities but in each locality.

Whenever we think of these reliable textile industry bases capable of solving the problem of providing the people with clothing, we take great pride in the chemical fibre industry which afford raw materials to them. Historically the arable land in the northern half of the Republic is limited and the soil is unsuitable for cotton cultivation. But we are making fibre from stone, tree, reed and maize stalks to provide sufficient raw materials for textile industry. In the per capita output of chemical fibre, we have already reached the world level, and the proportion of chemical fibre in the textile production is growing.

All this is a demonstration to the world of the correctness and vitality of the line of building an independent national economy set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

Already after the liberation Comrade Premier instructed concretely on the production of fabrics by chemical way in the future. In June 1948 he visited a small chemical factory and said:

**"...The people of our country are still poorly clad. We should provide the people with better cloth as early as possible. We should produce fibre in a chemical way to supply it to textile mills and should weave fabrics as early as possible to supply them to the people.**

**"The reed are found not only at the lower reaches of the Amrok River. They are also found in tideland in large quantities along the west coastal line. So, if we raise it well and produce a large amount of reed pulp, we are able to produce fabrics with our own raw materials. Then, area under cotton cultivation will be reduced and the farmers' labour will be lessened. How good it is!..."**

In order to realise this far-seeing plan, even at the time when our country was suffering the scourge of war, Comrade Premier paid a great attention to the work of research into vinalon and reed pulp, and provided all condition necessary for the research. After the war was ended he personally initiated the construction of the vinalon factory and chemical fibre factories and the creation of bases for raising reed in the west coastal area, and guided its work, on the spot.

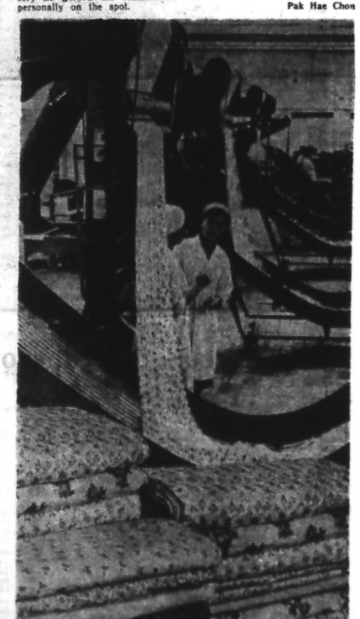
In 1952 when he took upon himself the burden of the Fatherland Liberation War, Comrade Premier, though he was pressed with state affairs, dispatched people to foreign countries for laboratory equipment and reagents, and sent them to the Dr. Li Sung Gi-led vinalon research group. And after the war he went to the spot and paid concern for the work at the intermediary experimental factory. And when building the vinalon factory he guided the construction personally on the spot.

The huge vinalon factory was thus built in a matter of one year with our own techniques, equipment and raw materials.

The vast expanse of reed fields on the west coastal area—the raw material bases for pulp built by blocking the sea and connecting islands—is also the fruit of the personal concern of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our people. He came to the island ignoring rain, wind and the muddy water and instructed on the designing and direction of the project and the creation of the bases for raising reed and sent necessary labour and machines to carry on the construction at an unprecedentedly high speed.

With the establishment of the advanced textile and chemical fibre industry developed in this land thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, we came to have reliable assets for providing better cloth to our people who had been clad poorly and had suffered in poverty for centuries. Every time our people, old and young, wear good clothes they do not take it for granted. They feel that the clothes are permeated with the love of the fatherly Leader, higher than mountain and deeper than the sea.

**Pak Hae Chon**



Workers of the mill where Comrade Kang Jae Won works are producing a variety of fabrics of fine quality

**Notes of a Returnee from Japan**

## Benevolent Bosom of the Fatherland

Seven years passed since I bade farewell to hardships and national humiliation of all descriptions and returned from Japan to the bosom of land led by the respected and beloved Leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In the homeland I have rejuvenized and have tasted a real life under the warm care of the benevolent fatherly Leader. I joined the glorious Workers' Party of Korea, became deputy head of a workshop at a modernly equipped factory, and was elected to the factory's trade union committee. And I was honoured with a decoration by the state. My wife is a member of the Pyongyang City Committee and Sonngyo District Committee, of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea. My eldest daughter Ok Son graduated from Kim Il Sung University, the highest academic institution of the country, my eldest son Se Won will finish the music department of the teachers' college; my second daughter Jong Ae and second son Se Min specialize in piano and cello respectively at the Pyongyang Conservatoire; my third daughter Sun Ae and third son Se Bong are studying in a middle school and a primary school.

They were gloomy in Japan, but now they are full of life. Their talents are now in full bloom thanks to the care of the Party and the Leader. They pay no tuition fees and are supplied by the state with seasonal school uniforms.

In the socialist fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where all are well-fed and well-clad, and lead a happy life, I and my family enjoy to the full a free, happy life without any worries. I was ill-clad and humiliated, and suffered hunger in the foreign land. So I have realized keenly that these are invaluable, and are unexchangeable for anything and incomputable with anything.

When I think of the happy life of today, all that occurred in the past stick in my mind as though they took place yesterday. My mother, a woman diver on the Cheju Island, died of disease without applying a dose of medicine to herself; my father grew old with fishing; in my early years I was expelled from a primary school for failing to pay tuition fee and had to hire myself out to a landlord; and in Tokyo my family was evicted out-of-doors many times for not paying rent and shed bitter tears with shivering little ones in arms.

In Japan I lived in rented rooms with no water service and kitchen for ten years. But a half of my meagre wage went to paying rent. So we were often driven out of such rooms for not paying rent in time.

But how much my position has changed now! My family live in a modern flat built on the scenic bank of the Daedong River instead of the shabby box house in Japan. The flat consisting of a set of spacious rooms is furnished with every facility—a kitchen, a lavatory, a bath, and storerooms. In Japan such a flat rents at 30,000 to 40,000 *yen* a month.

What is more, my children all learn to their hearts' content.

I feel no wants now. All this is what I little dreamed of in Japan.

In the morning, whenever I see my children go to schools cheerily carrying bags and musical instruments, I say to myself: "You are happy indeed, who are realising your hopes, learning to your hearts' content in the bosom of the Premier."

I should have 150,000 *yen* a month to send all of my children to schools in capitalist Japan where money is everything. But in the homeland my children study according to their hopes receiving even stipends!

How grateful the fatherland is! Last year I spent my vacation at a holiday home and my wife enjoyed rest at a health resort free of charge. And I and my wife received even pays. Once my children were hospitalized, too, of course, we did not pay doctors' fees.

All this is not a dream but a reality. How can I not feel happiness and the worth of life, who enjoy the unfathomably deep care of Premier Kim Il Sung as a proud citizen of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

I often got the sack in Japan. But this is an old story now. The factory where I work is a harmonious "family." Leading personnel of the factory often call at our flat and show a meticulous care for our life; Party functionaries sincerely help me perform my task as deputy head of the workshop; workers always respect, value, love and treat kindly and affectionately me like their real brother; and technicians consult me without reserve about technical matters.

When I find myself among such people with selfless, pure compatriotic love and ardent brotherly affection, I am often moved to tears.

The fatherland is grateful and benevolent indeed.

It is quite natural, therefore, that today more and more Koreans in Japan should come out in demand of their repatriation to enjoy such happiness as I have now. This is a legitimate right of the overseas citizens of a sovereign state.

This notwithstanding, the reactionary Japanese authorities are persistently manoeuvring to wreck the repatriation operation of Korean nationals in Japan. How can we tolerate this?

The existing repatriation agreement should be unconditionally renewed and the repatriation operation continued.

Now I am doing my best to fulfil the yearly plan by the 20th birthday of the Republic. I am fully determined to fight with all devotion to hasten the country's independent unification, single-heartedly following the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people Marshal Kim Il Sung.

**Pak Hui Suk**

## With the Approach of 20th Birthday of D.P.R.K.

# Great Revolutionary Swing Surges Higher

### Coal Output Increases 6 Times

The flame of the great revolutionary upsurge is afiare more furiously throughout the country with the approach of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic. The coal miners of the colliery where Comrade Li Jong Gun works, whose hearts are burning with a resolve to carry out at any cost the pledge they made to the Leader, are rushing on at the speed of Chollima and in "a match for a hundred" spirit, working innovation and miracle counting every minute and every second.

The coal miners who go through fire and water at the call of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, set the yearly production goal 1.3 times higher than the level envisaged for the end of the Seven-Year Plan. To hit this colossal target by the 20th birthday of the Republic they are overfulfilling the daily, weekly and monthly quotas.

In August they set themselves the production goal 6 times as much as the results of the same month of last year, or 3.7 times as against the results of a month of the beginning of this year. Now they are carrying out the plan successfully.

The men of the tunnelling companies unfolded an energetic drive for high-speed tunnelling, raising the flames of technical innovation. They fought with rock and quartz water in pit, displaying a singlehearted boundless loyalty to the Party and the Leader and chalked up new records every day.

They conducted the basic tunnelling for three years or more in advance and preparatory tunnelling for 21 months. As a result, they increased coal output 3-4 times over and above the plan while giving precedence to tunnelling continuously. Many seams of reserve coal secured thus by the tunnelling workers accelerated coal mining.

The miners of the 1st company led by Jo Dong Hun who had registered a signal result of mining tens of thousands of tons of coal in a face in a month performed a miracle of fulfilling a monthly plan in only five days. The Li Guk Bon-led group members belonging to the Ryang Won Gil-led platoon carried out the daily quotas at 500 per cent.

There is no established work norm for these workers who are rushing on the road of innovation and miracle. They do not rest content with successes.

The members of the Chollima mining platoons led by Ryang Bong Chil, and Yu Hung Bok and other colliers are overfulfilling the daily assignments 2-3 times by improving the organization of work and making thorough preparations for production. Particularly, the new propping method they boldly applied to work enabled them to cut the working hour to one-third and save a huge amount of timber and labour.

### Collective Multi-loom and Multi-spindle Tending Movement

As the September 9 national red-letter day is near at hand the Red weavers of the factory where Comrade Kang Jae Won works are conducting vigorously the multi-loom and multi-spindle tending movement to obtain fresh success in labour.

This movement has been stepped up particularly after Comrade Kim Il Sung gave instructions at the Second National Meeting of the Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement held in May, 1968.

Comrade Li Hwa Sun, Labour Heroine, who was highly praised by Comrade Premier for her world record of handling 72 looms made more efforts and set a fresh record of handling 80 looms.

She is carrying out successfully her resolve to produce this year for herself as much fabrics as was produced in the northern half of the country in one year at the end of Japanese imperialist rule.

Following her example there have been emerged 70-, 64- and 60-loom tending workers and the ranks are growing with each passing day.

Particularly, the weavers of the Choi Yong Gum-led Chollima workteam at the youth weaving shop have all participated in the multi-loom tending movement.

Now the number of machines they handle each has risen from 20 to 40, 60 and 70 looms.

Thanks to the rapid increase of the multi-loom handling workers, this workteam, though given 90 looms more to handle, fulfilled the yearly plan by the end of May with labour 25 per cent less than planned. They are now waging a high-pitched struggle for increased production, with a resolve to double the yearly plan by the September 9 jubilee and treble it by the end of the year.

Besides, Kim Song Juk at weaving shop No. 3, Jo Ok Hui and Li Jong Nyo at weaving shop No. 1 and Kim Sun Hui at weaving shop No. 6 and many other weavers, who had long reached the level of handling 60 looms are striving to handle 70 looms.

The multi-loom tending movement has also spread to the spinning shop.

Spinner Kim In Bok created a new record of handling 4,000 spindles, 5 times the previous work norms.

Many spinners at spinning shops Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are handling 3,200-3,400 spindles, 3 times as much as their norms.

In the course of the collective innovation movement, the number of looms handled by every weaver increased 20 per cent as compared with the beginning of the year and that of spinning machines 25 per cent. And the utility of looms, spinning machines, too, increased considerably and thus the reserves were tapped for producing thousands of tons of threads and tens of millions of metres of fabrics over and above the plan.

It is of course not easy to increase the work norm 3-4 fold or more at a stretch. But the Red weavers here have risen with a determination to devote their all to the interests of the revolution.

Particularly, immensely encouraged by the instruction of the Leader: "The revolution is a sacred work, it is a worthy and proud work. We always think proudly of the road of revolutionary struggle we have traversed and regard it as the highest honour to dedicate ourselves to the revolutionary work", they are raising the flames of technical innovation surmounting all difficulties and trials.

Members of the Yu Hyon Gwan-led double Chollima workteam of the steel workshop at the Kangson Steel Plant are marking the 20th birthday of the Republic with a continued upsurge in production

The workers at this factory to which Comrade Premier paid visits 32 times though he was busy with state affairs, regard it as the highest honour to implement the lofty will of the Leader for providing the people with more fabrics of good quality at the change of every season. They do not rest content with the already gained successes.

They are resolved to handle machines 1.5 times more than last year on an average. This means that this factory will produce tens of millions of metres of fabrics and an enormous amount of threads besides the plan with the existing labour.

**Soh Gum Ja**

# South Korea—"Kingdom of Diseases"

South Korea, which has turned into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, is also known as the "kingdom of diseases."

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

**"In South Korea today various epidemics and chronic diseases are rampant owing to the wretched living conditions of the people and the criminal indifference of the rulers to public health. Innumerable sick people, denied any medical treatment, are suffering and dying."**

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi bandits, their stooges, kicking up a frantic war racket, are pursuing the robber-like policies of colonial plunder and anti-popular public health more viciously than ever before.

As a result, the situation of public health in South Korea is still in a century-old backwardness and South Korea today has turned into a "region of starvation and poverty" and a "den of chronic diseases" in the true sense of the word.

### Expenditure for Public Health—"a Drop in the Ocean"

Since their advent to power the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are faithfully serving the policy of aggression and war of U.S. imperialism annually appropriate more than 75 per cent of their budget for the upkeep of the puppet army and police. But they nominally allocate less than one per cent for public health, the sum as much as "a drop in the ocean".

Even this sum is allotted for the "expenses of public health administrative organs' upkeep," expenses of hygenic management mainly for the landlords and comprador capitalists and expenses for "family plan" (birth control). Allocations for public health are out of concern.

Little wonder, therefore, that a South Korean press described jokingly this deplorable situation as follows:

"Even though it is formally alloted, the per capita outlay for public health is compared to the sum it is 18 won short to buy one bowl of rice soup and 7 won is left after buying a pack of "Pagoda" cigarettes. In view of the fact that this small sum of money is annually allotted to protect and promote the life and health of the people it would be better not to expect anything from it."

### "Helpless"

As of 1967, 30 per cent of doctors who are originally small in number were working at military, police and intelligence organs. In the farm and fishing villages whose population accounts for more than 70 per cent of the total, the number of medical workers was only 9.8 per cent.

The same can be said of public health facilities. Most of them are concentrated in cities, the figure being 84.1 per cent, whereas facilities set up in the farm and fishing villages represent only 15.9 per cent of the total.

There is one doctor per 15,000 inhabitants in the farm and fishing villages and one doctor per 60,000 people in some regions.

As of 1966, 63.8 per cent of the total sub-counties had no doctors. Compared with 1965, in 1967 the figure showed an increase of 20 per cent according to the recent issue of South Korean paper **Kukje Shinbo.**

Particularly the doctor's fee is too expensive in South Korea where money decides human life and health of the people.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique boosted the doctor's fees every year. In 1967 doctor's fees were raised by 20-30 per cent as against 1966 and the figure again went up by 50 per cent in 1968 as compared with 1967.

In South Korea today the charges for a simple operation of appendicitis cost 11,000-12,000 won and daily charges in a hospital with rather good equipment require more than 8,000 won, but the monthly wages of a worker averages 3,000-4,000 won.

Lamenting this actual condition of public health a magazine of South Korea wrote: "The majority of the people and the vast areas of farm and fishing villages remain helpless in warding off diseases."

### Some Figures

"Kingdom of diseases", "market of epidemic diseases" and "a wilderness facing death"—these captions have become long since the synonym for South Korea.

Convincing proof of these apt expressions is provided by the following figures.

In South Korea, known as the "kingdom of tuberculosis", there are 18 million people infected with T.B. Out of them one million are in a critical condition. Every year 50,000-60,000 die of consumption.

South Korea is also called a

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# Story about a Double Chollima Workteam

IN August every year Heroine of Labour Li Myong Wor, leader of the double Chollima workteam of the third workshop at the construction enterprise where Comrade Kim Song Ryol works, along with her workteam members, sums up the fulfilment of the instructions she received from Comrade Premier.

She attended the National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement held in August 1960. During the meeting she had the honour of directly meeting Comrade Premier.

At the meeting she spoke of the experiences gained in helping hasten the construction of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre by introducing mechanization into plastering.

She also spoke of her experiences accumulated in developing her workteam into a collective where all members strive to live and work in a communist way.

Some people maintained that it was impossible to introduce mechanization into the plastering of such a fine structure at the decisive moment when the question arose as to whether or not the construction project of the Grand Theatre which started in 1959 could be completed on schedule.

But the members of the Li Myong Won-led workteam, faithful to the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader on thinking and acting boldly, introduced mechanization into plastering and completed only in 20 days the plastering which was said to take them 120 days to do.

During the recess of the meeting the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called Li Myong Won to the rest room. When she entered the rest room, the Leader warmly received her and, putting his hands on her shoulders, highly praised her for having boldly introduced mechanization into plastering smashing passivism and conservatism. He said that she was a real Communist.

He said to cadres and Chollima riders in the rest room that conservatism and passivism were shattered by these comrades in the field of construction and earnestly instructed that continued innovations should be made in construction.

## Flame of Technical Innovation

After the National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement, the members of the double Chollima workteam strove hard to equip themselves more thoroughly with the unitary ideology of the Party. They made it a rule to draw up and unfailingly execute plans for the study of Comrade Premier's instructions, the decisions of the Party and the revolutionary traditions.

This greatly helped the workteam members arm themselves more firmly with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader. They made a revolutionary resolve to become bodyguards and death-defying corps that execute the orders of the Leader without fail through thick and thin and defend the Leader with their lives in any adversity.

The members of the double Chollima workteam with an intense revolutionary zeal rose to carry through his teaching. They thoroughly implemented the communist principle of life, "One for all and all for one," further revolutionized veteran workers and educated young newcomers collectively helping and leading each other forward, and thus turned the whole collective into a harmonious unified revolutionary one full of the unitary ideology of our Party.

They thoroughly carried out the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung on conducting well the work with equipment and materials and accelerating the technical revolution of the country. As a result, they were well versed in equipment and came to play a big role in the technical innovation drive.

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Premier given at the National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement, they made innovations in the construction of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace, the National Central Library, the National Aerobatic Theatre and other monumental edifices in the capital of revolution and schools, hospitals and industrial establishments.

It happened when they undertook the building of a big hospital. The members of her workteam were rushing with plastering the interior of wards for outpatients and treatment to complete the hospital by the end of the year upholding the teaching of Comrade Premier on building the hospital as early as possible.

Some people tried to hasten the project with larger labour outlays. So they mobilized simultaneously the plasterers of four workteams for the work. But the members of the double Chollima workteam resolutely opposed this. They who were always eager to make the teaching of Comrade Premier their flesh and blood and thought and acted with this as the guide, resolved to introduce mechanization and hasten the project with smaller labour outlays.

They mounted the comprehensive plastering machines on the scaffolding and completed in 20 days the work which would have taken the four workteams a month to do. Then they set themselves to mosaicing the exterior of 15,000 square metres of walls of the hospital. Whether or not the project was completed by the date set by Comrade Premier depended on plastering. At this time some one maintained that they should coat the walls with the very small pieces of tiles one by one as the hospital was a fine building and as they were inexperienced in mosaicing the walls and it was a hard job.

A highly skilled worker with the experience of scores of years' plastering put tiles on the walls one by one on an experimental basis.

So, without working out a new method 200 highly skilled plasterers had to do the job for more than three months.

Li Myong Won and her workteam members thought that they should make technical innovations boldly and employ new methods. And they thought up a new method of fitting 100 tiles to the wall at one time with collective wisdom. Thus, they completed the mosaicing of the walls in 30 days with the outlay of 3,600 mandays' labour.

## Yearly Plan Fulfilled by the End of May

The members of the double Chollima workteam undertook another important construction project. In response to the call of the Party for bringing about another great revolutionary upsurge, they introduced many new methods they thought up for raising the proportion of mechanization in plastering. Thus, they fulfilled ahead of schedule the first half year plan at 101.1 per cent by the end of February and topped their April assignments by 260 per cent in the same spirit.

With such a pride workteam leader Li Myong Won attended the Second National Meeting of Frontrankers in the Chollima Workteam Movement.

"Last night my workteam members were imparted the congratulatory message addressed to this meeting by the Party Central Committee yesterday that called on us Chollima riders to become bodyguards and death-defying corps and gathered to resolve firmly to hit their yearly targets without fail by the end of May no matter what difficulties they may meet with and to live up to the deep trust and expectation of the Party. I am very happy to tell I have just been asked by them to report their pledge to the Premier."

Li Myong Won reported the resolve of her workteam members to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the rostrum of the meeting.

After the meeting the revolutionary zeal of the double Chollima workteam members to implement their resolve mounted as never before. They performed a miracle of exceeding their daily targets by 500 per cent, by 500 per cent, by 700 per cent, and by 900 per cent with the help of many new devices. They also improved plastering machines to raise work efficiency ten times.

Thus, they fulfilled their yearly assignments by May 31 at 703.2 per cent as they had made a pledge to the Leader.

They are now making more vigorous efforts with the approach of the 20th birthday of the glorious Republic; they are advancing, advancing, fighting and advancing with a target of topping their yearly plan by 100 per cent by the end of the year.

**Pak Gum Dong**

**Members of the double Chollima workteam led by Heroine of Labour Li Myong Won discussing how to improve quality in housing construction**

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'den of parasites". In the countryside over 15 million are infected with various parasitosis and greater part of them have 7-8 sorts of parasites. Pulmonary distoma cases number 1.5 million and hepatic distoma more than 4.5 million.

Besides, leprous cases total 200,000, psychotics 300,000 and neurasthenics 2.4 million. This is a serious social problem in South Korea.

Various sorts of epidemics prevail over South Korea as if annual functions.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi villains take no measures for medical treatment, saying that "It is said that even Heaven does not relieve the poor. It is still more difficult for the authorities to deal with the diseases which generate of themselves."

As a result, the death-rate per thousand people rose to 20 and the average life span decreased to 33.

## 'We Must Be in the Bosom of Premier Kim Il Sung"

Today South Korean people are coming out in opposition to the anti-popular policy of public health pursued by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the stooges of U.S. imperialism. They boundlessly long for the northern half of the Republic where people enjoy good health and long life.

An inhabitant of South Korea, after witnessing the realities of the northern half of the Republic, said in an excited tone as follows:

"I saw for the first time in my life a world where every one receives medical treatment to his heart's content free of charge. I have national pride as a Korean because Koreans have built such a world. All the South Korean people are healthy and full of life because Premier Kim Il Sung has built this good paradise on earth. Only when the South Korean people are in the bosom of Premier Kim Il Sung can innumerable sick people receive medical treatment and enjoy a happy life with strong body."

Convinced that the only way out of the starvation and poverty and the den of diseases is to be under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, the South Korean people are joining in ranks of anti-U.S. patriotic struggle to hasten that day.

**Pak Gwang Jip**

# U.S. Imperialists' Stooges Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique—Heinous Enemy of Asian and African Peoples

The U.S. imperialists' stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are the heinous enemy of the Asian and African peoples.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique have already offered more than 50,000 youths to serve as common fodder for the U.S. imperialists in their criminal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. Not satisfied with this, they are now planning to dispatch another large contingent there.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are also directly involved in the provocation incidents by the U.S. imperialists on the Cambodian boundary and are joining hands with the Vorster clique of South Africa and the Smith white racialist clique in Southern Rhodesia in suppressing the liberation struggle of the African people by sending military "experts".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in South Korea are the wicked stooges of the U.S. imperialists. They hurled vicious slanders and abuse at the peoples fighting against imperialist aggression and supported the aggressors each time the imperialists launched aggression against the new-born independent states. They blabbed that they would send "volunteers" when British and French imperialists and the Israeli Zionists launched aggression against Egypt in 1956 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The true nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the villainous enemy of the Asian and African peoples was revealed ever more clearly at the time of the war in the Near and Middle East last year.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique supported the brigandish aggressive action of the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists grabbing that responsibility for last year's crisis and war in the Near and Middle East rests not with the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists but with "President Nasser" (South Korean paper **Dong-a Ilbo**). They also described the Israeli expansionists as a "saviour" and "liberator" and openly blabbed that the Arab states should "recognise" Israel (South Korean paper **Jungang Ilbo**). Once the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique flattered the Arab countries talking about the "friendship" with them. But recently they have decided formally to establish their "embassy" in Tel Aviv and held even a

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# Cambodian Royal Council Delegation Leaves for Home

The delegation of the Cambodian Royal Council headed by Chairman Keuk Kvheang left Pyongyang on August 20 after its friendship visit to our country at the invitation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

During its stay the delegation was invited to the Pyongyang city mass meeting held at the Moranbong Theatre in welcome of the visit to our country of the Cambodian Royal Council delegation.

Present there together with the working people in the city were Back Nam Wun, Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly; Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and other responsible functionaries of government organs.

Also present was Hav Banheang, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Cambodian Embassy in Pyongyang.

Li Bong Gyom, First Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, made a welcome speech at the meeting.

Referring to the successes gained by the Cambodian people under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the outstanding statesman of the Kingdom of Cambodia, he stressed that all these successes are attributable to the fact that the Cambodian Government is pursuing the independent policy, resolutely rejecting the "aid" of U.S. imperialism, the means of aggression, and they are the fruition of the creative labour struggle of the Cambodian people.

He emphasized that the Korean people roundly denounce the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism and its stooges against Cambodia and express full support to and firm solidarity with the Cambodian people in the struggle for defending the independence and neutrality of the country and the territorial integrity of Cambodia within the present boundaries.

After recalling the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, that **"Apart from the anti-U.S. struggle, no one can talk about the victory of the revolutionary cause or world peace or the progress of mankind,"** the speaker said that all the anti-imperialist forces must further unite and deal collective blows to the U.S. imperialists in all areas and on all fronts where they have stretched their talons of aggression, and cut off their wind pipe.

Keuk Kvheang, head of the delegation, spoke next.

After referring to the warm welcome and hospitality accorded them he said that the peoples of the whole world as well as we are well aware of the miraculous development made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved, great Leader of the Manchurian Korean people, the peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander. He declared that this is a great inspiration to the Cambodian people who are continuously and firmly guarding the boundaries which are under threat and successfully carrying out the construction of the country.

He stressed the correctness of the line of the unification of the fatherland set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

During his stay the delegation looked around the Mangyongdae, the cradle of the Korean revolution and the native place dear to the hearts of our people, and factories and other enterprises, cooperative farms and education and cultural establishments in our country.

# Zambia Advancing Along the Anti-Imperialist Independent Road

Today the justice-loving, industrious and valorous people of Zambia are struggling for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country, upholding the anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist banner. And they are achieving successes in this course.

Since the country's independence the Zambian Government and people have taken a number of anti-imperialist measures and new steps to achieve the independence in politics, economy, culture and other fields.

As a result, the administrative and economic organs have been staffed with native cadres in place of white men and the abundant national resources and mineral wealth exploited on a large scale. Industrial production has increased 2 times over the pre-independence days and agriculture is developing in a diversified way.

Since 1966 the Zambian people have been successfully carrying on the five-year economic development plan which envisages the priority creation of power base and the national transport system, on the basis of the already attained results.

All these successes of the Zambian people gained in liquidating the evil remnants of colonialism, consolidating national independence and achieving the independent development of the country, have been scored in the course of their constant struggle against the imperialists and colonialists who are cunningly attempting to stifle the independence of this country and put again the Zambian people in fetters of colonialist slavery.

The Zambian people take a resolute stand toward the racialists, a product of imperialism and colonialism, and are endeavouring for the freedom and complete liberation of Africa, actively supporting the liberation struggle of the people of the southern regions of Africa.

The Korean people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, are steadily promoting the independent development of the country, continuously bringing about the great upsurge in the revolution and construction and resolutely fighting to drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the most heinous enemy of the world people, from South Korea and to unify the fatherland independently. They rejoice over the successes the Zambian people are now achieving on the anti-imperialist, independent road.

The peoples of Korea and Zambia, though separated far away from each other, are developing the relations of friendship and co-operation formed in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

We heartily wish the Zambian people greater victories and successes in the anti-imperialist, independent road.

**Pak Jung Gil**

**At 276th MAC Meeting**

# U.S. Imperialist Aggressors' Manoeuvres for Launching a War Sternly Condemned

The 276th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on August 20 at Panmunjom at the request of our side.

At the meeting Major General Pak Jung Guk, Senior Member of our side, lodged a strong protest with the enemy side, pointing out that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are running riot to scrap the Armistice Agreement and provoke a new war of aggression while maliciously perpetrating reckless military provocations without letup these days, despite the repeated protests and warnings of our side, and called the enemy side to account for this.

According to the statement made by Major General Pak Jung Guk, the U.S. imperialist aggressors who have been engaged in frantic provocative acts of all forms almost every day in the Demilitarized Zone of late, infiltrated armed bandits by stealth into the area of our side through Kumsong-ri near Mundun-ri of the Military Demarcation Line on August 16 in an attempt to mount a vicious armed attack on our side.

However, these armed bandits, under a deadly retaliatory blow of men of our People's Army, took to their heels before fulfilling the criminal mission assigned them by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, leaving the spot dead bodies of some of their colleagues and one light machine-gun, two carbines, one submachine gun, two revolvers, tens of handgrenades, four daggers and hundreds of bullets and other lethal weapons and loads of other material evidences.

On the night of August 19 and in the early morning of the U.S. imperialist aggressors mobilized again armed bandits and attempted repeated armed attacks against our side on the western and eastern sectors of the front.

On August 12 the U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated two armed gangsters headed by Chon Hi Jong, an armed bandit who had received a special espionage training for a long time, and on August 18 Hong Sung Chol into the area of our side in an attempt to find out our military secrets and murder and kidnap personnel of our side. But they were all captured by the fully vigilant men of our People's Army before having time for carrying out the mission given them by the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

While perpetrating armed attacks, espionage and subversive acts against our side, the U.S. imperialist aggressors continue to commit gun and rifle firing in the Demilitarized Zone toward the area along the Military Demarcation Line and against our side.

From August 5 to August 19, they fired a total of more than 17,590 bullets and shells on 109 occasions with 105 mm. howitzers, 60 mm., 81 mm. and 106.7 mm. mortars, 57 mm. recoilless guns, machineguns and other shooting weapons.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors are also ceaselessly committing the criminal acts of introducing combined heavy weapons into the Demilitarized Zone. From August 6 to August 18, they illegally brought 21 tanks and armoured cars, eight 57 mm. recoilless guns, an 88.9 mm. anti-tank rocket gun and an 81 mm. mortar.

Exposing with concrete facts the real truth of the abovementioned provocative acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, Major General Pak Jung Guk said that all the facts clearly show how desperately the U.S. imperialist aggressors are trying to realise their aggressive purpose of igniting a new war in Korea.

He strongly demanded the enemy side to immediately stop the provocative acts such as armed attack, espionage and subversive acts and firing at our side, strictly punish all the criminals involved in the recent hostile acts accordingly to the requirements of sub-paragraph 13-E of the Armistice Agreement and take immediate measures for taking out of the Demilitarized Zone all the illegally introduced automatic and heavy weapons without delay and abiding by the Armistice Agreement.

The senior member of the enemy side who was bewildered at the stern protest of our Senior Member tried to get out of tight corner, brazen-facedly launching the counter-propaganda with the terms of the so-called "violation" of the Armistice Agreement and "attacks" by our side, in an attempt to cover up the criminal acts of his side.

Exposing his cunning counter-propaganda, Major General Pak Jung Guk denounced:

Everyone clearly knows what are really the so-called "attacks" and "infiltrations" you U.S. imperialist aggressors are alleging here.

As the South Korean reports reveal, in recent days alone in Mokpo, Dongducheon and other different parts of South Korea the South Korean revolutionary armed guerrillas and patriotic people have inflicted in succession retaliatory blows upon the American imperialist aggressors and valiantly unfolded various forms of struggle including a bold operation for exploding a U.S. imperialist military train.

Such struggles are the direct outcome of the vicious colonial rule and aggressive actions of the American imperialists who have been occupying South Korea for 20 odd years.

So long as the U.S. imperialist aggressors do not give up their aggressive policy and withdraw from this land, whatever machination they may employ they cannot extinguish the flames of the revolutionary struggle in South Korea nor extricate themselves from ruin and death.

Enumerating concrete facts, Major General Pak Jung Guk exposed criminal acts perpetrated by the U.S. imperialist aggressors since January—repeated illegal introduction of various heavy equipment into the Demilitarized Zone and knavish gun and rifle firing and armed attacks against our side.

Owing to such moves of the American imperialist aggressors, he stressed, now the Demilitarized Zone has converted into a position where their various heavy equipment and automatic guns are concentrated and into a battlefield where even fierce hostilities frequently take place for long hours between the both sides because of provocative acts of U.S. imperialists.

As a result, today Korea is in a grave situation in which a war may break out again at any moment.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors should bear deep in mind that if they ignore our repeated warnings and continue reckless provocative acts against our side, they will gain nothing but corpses and death therefrom, Major General Pak Jung Guk declared in conclusion.

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"lecture" extolling to the skies the aggressive "national defence system" of Israel.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are actively helping the U.S. imperialists in the execution of their vicious neo-colonialist policy in Asia and Africa. They have ceaselessly spread a manifest absurdity that at present U.S. imperialists stop "aid" to Cambodia "that country will crash" and that it only "temporarily neglects "assistance" to the newly independent states in Africa, the "desire of unification is ever more in these countries" (South Korean journal "Sasuppee").

Meanwhile, these despicable stooges of the U.S. imperialists, seizing on every opportunity, try to share in alluring the newborn independent states into the snare of enslavement laid by their master U.S. imperialists.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are also the vicious spies of the U.S. imperialists who undermine the security and unity of the new-born independent states in Asia and Africa and collect information about these countries for their patron. Last year a South Korean puppet crept into the United Arab Republic under the cloak of a "student" and conducted espionage activities in contact with the U.S. "Central Intelligence Agency". But he was discovered and expelled from the U.A.R. This is one apt example.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are a group of swindlers and rogues who stop at nothing to serve their master U.S. imperialism.

These scoundrels curry favour with the peoples of the Asian and African new-born independent countries with the words of "brothers" and "friends who will share their destiny with us for good" and the like in the latter's presence. But these rascals heap unspeakable abuses on the Asian and African peoples behind their back.

The "assistance" and "co-operation" of the Pak Jung Hi clique are nothing but a brazen-faced swindle prompted by the aim of paving the way to play the role of special agents of the U.S. imperialists.

Today the South Korean economy is dependent double and treble on U.S.-Japanese monopoly capital; the national economy has gone totally bankrupt, and seven million unemployed and semi-unemployed are tramping the streets. It is plain to everyone, therefore, that the Pak Jung Hi clique have nothing at all to speak of any "economic aid".

The "dispatch of medical corps" to the Asian and African countries is but a political plot intrepulled by the U.S. imperialists.

South Korea of today is a universally recognized centre of diseases". There are no doctors in 63.8 per cent of sub-counties in South Korea where the majority of the rural population live. This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique tour various countries to ask them to receive their "medical corps". This is spurred by their ulterior motive to plant special agents of the U.S. imperialists under the cloak of doctors.

As seen above, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is an agent most faithful to the U.S. imperialists in the execution of their policy of aggression and war in Asia and Africa, an unpardonable criminal against the Asian and African peoples and an inveterate enemy.

**Kim Gwang Su**

# Historic Lesson of Czechoslovak Situation

Now the situation in Czechoslovakia is very grave.

All the events which have been going on in this country of late show that a grave danger has been created in the cause of socialism of its people owing to the hideous activities of the counter-revolutionary forces in conspiracy with the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

We, who are linked with the Czechoslovak people by close internationalist bonds in the common struggle against the aggression and subversive moves of the imperialists and for the acceleration of socialist and communist construction, have closely watched the activities of the counter-revolutionary elements in Czechoslovakia from the first day of their coming to the fore.

The manoeuvres of the counter-revolutionary forces to stamp out the socialist gains in Czechoslovakia and put that country on the road of reviving capitalism began coming out into the open, coinciding with the adoption of the so-called new line of "democratization" entering this year.

As already known, at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party held in January this year the question of building "a highly developed democratic and developed socialist society" was put forth and a new line of "democratization" was adopted and it began to find its "embodiment" in all the spheres of the Party and state affairs.

Voices denying the leading role of the Communist Party, denying the centralized guidance of the state and denying the class struggle under the signboard of "democratization" and "liberalization" were openly uttered.

The state censorship over the publications, radios, and TV was abolished and a series of decisions were adopted on emasculating the guidance and control of the Party and state organs over the political and social life.

An attack was launched on the measures taken by the public security organ in putting down reactionaries, events for praising the reactionary rulers in the period of the bourgeois Republic were held and the "rehabilitation" of those who had been punished for their counter-revolutionary acts was carried out on a broader scale.

This, in fact, meant the opening up of a counter-revolutionary road.

The counter-revolutionary elements raised their heads and openly hurled slanders and calumnies at the socialist system, abused the Communist Party and cried for the restoration of capitalism.

The anti-socialist propaganda was openly carried out through the press, radios and TV of this country.

The activities of the counter-revolutionary elements became all the more undisguised particularly after the adoption of the so-called "action programme" of the Communist Party at the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party held in April.

This "action programme" is an anti-Marxist, counter-revolutionary document for creating conditions for the restoration of capitalism by totally emasculating the leading role of the Party and destroying the system of proletarian dictatorship under the slogan of the establishment of a "new, democratic state political guidance system."

This document is aimed at denying the class nature of the working class Party and reducing the Party to a mere club.

More, the "action programme" is intended to place the National Front, a united front organization, above the Party and melt the Party in it and it openly denies the direct guidance of the Party to the state organs and public organizations.

The anti-Marxist nature and harmfulness of the "action programme" find concentric manifestation in the claim for "complete freedom" and "pure democracy" to be guaranteed uniformly to all the social collectives and all the people on the argument that "the dictatorial state of the working class in Czechoslovakia has fulfilled all its historic mission".

Today when there still remains imperialism on the globe, particularly under the acute situation in which it is perpetrating incessant attacks on the socialist countries, trying hard to find a way out of its doomed lot in stepping up the policies of aggression and war, and under the condition in which there still exist the remnants of the hostile classes internally and the capitalist ideologies have not yet been completely uprooted from the minds of the people, the plan for "putting an end to the mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat" and "enforcing" "complete freedom" and "pure democracy" for all the social collectives and all the people is, in fact, nothing but an attempt to patronize the counter-revolutionary elements and paralyse the class awakening of the masses of the people and disarm them before the enemy.

The aim pursued by the "action programme" is glaringly revealed in the fact that it urges an early "rehabilitation" of the counter-revolutionary elements who have been found guilty and encourages the press and radios in the anti-state propaganda.

After the announcement of this programme, the counter-revolutionary elements in Czechoslovakia went so far as to openly publish a foul document called "two thousand words" in newspapers of this country under the name of the "Czechoslovak activists' group." This document is a counter-revolutionary action programme which formulates the sinister aim of overthrowing the socialist system and restoring the capitalist society, the dark society where exploitation and oppression, poverty and lack of rights prevail.

In the "two thousand words", the counter-revolutionary elements not only hurled every malicious slander and calumny at socialism and the Communist Party, expressing undisguised hostility against them and openly called for going over to an action against the Communist Party and the socialist power.

Expressing the hope for the development of "liberalization" in Czechoslovakia, they agitated that the "coming period is a decisive period" and this period "demands everyone to act according to his determination".

Moreover, they egged people on to intensify an anti-communist propaganda by seizing the press organs such as central and local newspapers, journals, radios and TV and to stage strikes, demonstrations and slow-downs and to fight to realize their own demand by "founding their own citizens committee and commission".

This was, in fact, an appeal for counter-revolutionary advance for overthrowing the socialist regime and establishing the reactionary bourgeois regime.

Prior point and support to this "two thousand words" appeal run through with despicable and malicious slanders and calumnies at socialism and the revolutionary cause of the party and agitation of counter-revolution are voiced in a number of publications, radios, and TV of this country and the support to it is openly expressed even among some leading figures of the Party and the state.

Furthermore, the "K 231," a reactionary organization formed with released criminals, and various other anti-communist, counter-revolutionary organizations

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against the survivals of obsolete ideas and the ideological work have been ignored and given up.

To abandon the ideological work is in itself to open the door to the infiltration of all trends of reactionary bourgeois ideologies and leave the masses ideologically defenceless from it.

As the realities of Czechoslovakia show, all the reactionary ideological trends spread by the imperialists began flowing unhindered into the zone where the ideological struggle and ideological education are given up, and the western style has been brought in by revisionism and the corrupt western fashion of life has come to spread rapidly.

The bourgeois influence widely spreading in the social life, the counter-revolutionary elements began again their activities within the country, using this hostile ideology as a springboard, and this did a grave harm to the political and ideological life of the people.

The infiltration of the virus of the bourgeois ideologies and western style of life degenerated many people ideologically and fostered to the extreme egoism seeking personal indolence and comfort, instead of working for the interests of the country and the revolution, and furthermore drove them to such a state where their class consciousness is paralyzed and they lost the capacity to see and judge things and phenomena in a revolutionary way.

As a result, no small number of the people have become unable to tell which is revolutionary and which is counter-revolutionary bourgeois virus and which is socialist and which is anti-socialist and even unable to distinguish clearly between the friend and the enemy.

To paralyze and enervate the class awakening and revolutionary spirit of the masses of the people and thus create erroneous illusion about imperialism and disorganize the revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically—herein lies the consistent aim of revisionism.

The revisionist policy that has been pursued in Czechoslovakia finds concentric manifestation particularly in giving up the class struggle and denying the dictatorship of the proletariat.

To deny the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat is the anti-Marxist, counter-revolutionary essence of revisionism.

Whether one keeps up the class struggle or gives it up and whether one strengthens the dictatorship of the proletariat or destroys it, is the watershed always dividing Marxism-Leninism and revisionism, and revolutionary line and opportunist line.

In the final analysis, revisionism, proceeding from its reactionary nature of unwillingness to make revolution, doggedly opposes the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The revisionist policy in Czechoslovakia proves this with clarity.

The activities of the counter-revolutionary forces in Czechoslovakia and their vicious machinations against the socialist system are the direct offspring of the abandonment of the class struggle and the paralysis of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The class struggle under socialism does not cease but continues.

This is inevitable as long as the aggressive and subversive manoeuvrings against socialism are ceaselessly perpetrated by the imperialists and reactionary forces from without and the remnant forces of the hostile classes which, though overthrown as class, hatch the subversive and destructive machinations, both overtly and covertly, not giving up the delusions about the old system, are lying low within.

Therefore, the class struggle must not be given up halfway because the socialist system was established but deep attention must always be directed to this.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"It goes without saying that the class struggle must be continued under socialism. Those who deny the class struggle under socialism are revisionists and have no intention to make revolution.**

**"As socialist construction progresses, the dictatorship of the proletariat must not be weakened but must be continuously strengthened and the class struggle be also continued".**

To thoroughly carry out the class struggle against the resisting hostile forces under socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat must be steadily strengthened, first of all.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is in itself the class struggle of the working class waged through the state power. Therefore, only by strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and enhancing its functions in every possible way, can the resistance of the class enemies of all hues be thoroughly put down and the socialist system be defended firmly and socialist and communist construction be successfully carried out.

Precisely for this reason, the class struggle must not be given up or the dictatorship of the proletariat not be weakened under any pretext.

In Czechoslovakia, however, machinations are being stepped up in an undisguised way against the dictatorship of the proletariat under the signboard of "democratization" and "liberalization".

The advocates of "democratization" and "liberalization" in Czechoslovakia are pouring out a spate of vile words as if the dictatorship of the proletariat "eradicated" democracy, just as the counter-revolutionary elements and opportunists did so through a historic period, opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, and are fabricating such pretext of lending "humanitarianism" and "profound democracy" to socialism.

But, no pretext or sophistry can cover up the reactionary nature of "democratization" and "liberalization".

In fact, things going on in Czechoslovakia under the slogan of "democratization" and "liberalization" are malicious slander and attack against the organs of the proletarian dictatorship including the public security organs, which have the mission of putting down the class enemies, and manoeuvrings to disturb the state and social order and create a state of anarchy, in which reactionaries and whoever else can sneak and act at will without any class principle.

As is clear here, too, the so-called "democratization" and "liberalization" are "liberty" guaranteeing the revival of the bourgeois elements and hostile forces of all descriptions and "liberty" of the advance of reactionaries against revolution and socialism.

This, in essence, is "liberty" and "democracy" of restoring the bourgeois system and returning to the road of capitalism.

To all intents and purposes, this is nothing but bourgeois liberty and bourgeois democracy.

Genuine democracy, revolutionary democracy, is fundamentally contradictory to bourgeois liberty and democracy of all hues.

Genuine democracy under socialism is only democracy based on the dictatorship of the proletariat and can not be otherwise.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is the highest form of democracy which thoroughly enforces dictatorship against a handful of the exploiting classes and the enemies of the people and guarantees maximum democracy to the working class and the broad masses of the people.

As for liberty, too, there is no supra-revolutionary liberty.

"Liberty" rejecting the leadership of the Party and the dictatorship of the proletariat is bourgeois "liberty" for oppressing and exploiting toiling masses and only bringing grist to the mill of a handful of the exploiting classes.

And liberty meaning only unlimited individual enjoyment, ignoring the revolution and the masses of the people is not liberty but licence.

Democracy and liberty demanding the enforcement of democracy to the class enemies and advocating unprincipled liberty are an out-and-out reactionary and anti-socialist one no matter what signboard of "liberalization" and "democratization" they may put up.

Without the decisive and thorough enforcement of the dictatorship against all enemies of the people and anti-socialist forces, genuine liberty and democracy can not be guaranteed for the people.

The dictatorship of the proletariat is democracy presupposing the dictatorship against the enemies of socialism and people and it is democracy enforced through the struggle against them. Only democracy by the dictatorship of the proletariat is genuine democracy for the absolute majority of the people and defending and representing the interests of the entire people.

The class struggle against all the hostile forces, therefore, must be thoroughly carried out and the dictatorship of the proletariat must be strengthened and its functions and role be enhanced constantly in order to materialize genuine democracy under socialism.

The working class and Communists throughout the world should draw a profound lesson from the situation of Czechoslovakia.

Today the fierce class struggle is going on between socialism and imperialism and between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces in the international arena. As long as there exist imperialism, exploiting classes and their remnants, the Communists must not lay down the weapon of the class struggle or weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat in the least. The revolutionary essence of Marxism-Leninism lies in that it is a theory of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are the most mighty weapon in the hands of the working class and the inevitable demand for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. Only through the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat can the working class win victory in the socialist revolution, defend the socialist gains and build socialism and communism.

Imperialism, U.S. imperialism in particular, is the No. 1 target of the struggle of the world revolution and the most heinous enemy of socialism.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, today the U.S. imperialists are viciously machinating to swallow up socialist countries one by one, while pursuing the policy of invading by force of arms the Asian, African and Latin-American countries which strive for revolution and of disorganizing from within those countries which have fallen into revisionism, by taking advantage of it. Under these circumstances, all the socialist countries should jointly defend the socialist camp and safeguard their socialist gains with vigilance.

The socialist camp is the precious fruit which the working class of the whole world has won through a century-old bloody struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"The socialist camp and the international communist movement are the decisive factors in the development of the history of mankind at the present time. They are the greatest revolutionary forces of our times that stand face to face with imperialism and all the forces of reaction. The existence of the united and powerful socialist camp and international communist movement checks the imperialist policy of aggression and war and inspires the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the whole world".**

To defend and safeguard the socialist camp is the sacred duty of each socialist country and all the Communists and an important guarantee of the ultimate victory of the world revolution.

To defend the socialist camp and safeguard the socialist gains of each country, we should unfailingly strengthen in every way the dictatorship of the proletariat firmly holding the weapon of the class struggle. What is most important in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and consolidating and developing the socialist system is to educate and remould the entire working people in the communist ideas by energetically conducting the ideological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"The work of educating and remoulding all the masses is a deep-going ideological revolution for finally eliminating capitalism even in the sphere of consciousness of the people and completely liberating the masses of the people from all the old things handed down through centuries. This is the most difficult work to be carried out after the seizure of power by the working class and requires a long period of time".**

The ideological revolution is the basic duty of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period of transition to communism and is the main form of the class struggle after the victory of the socialist system. Following the victory of the socialist system the remnants of capitalism exist more than in any other spheres in the minds of the people and the old ideological survivals are the last foothold of capitalism. Using this as a hot-bed, the imperialists and reactionaries spread the virus of the corrupt bourgeois ideology and perpetrate counter-revolutionary machinations. Without eliminating the remnants of capitalism remaining in the minds of the people, we can not consolidate the socialist system, defend this system from the encroachment of the enemy or go over to communism no matter how solidly the material and technical foundations of socialism have been built up. We can check the infiltration of the virus of the bourgeois ideology, build socialism and communism successfully, finally remove the foothold of the reactionaries and ensure the complete victory of socialism and communism only by eliminating the survivals of the bourgeois ideology, such as individualism, egoism and liberalism, and firmly arming all the working people with the communist ideas through the energetic carrying out of the ideological revolution. To start from the ideological awakening of the people and finish with the completion of their ideological transformation—this is the law of the socialist and communist revolution.

If we ignore or violate this law, we can not win victory in the socialist revolution nor can we defend the socialist gains. As historical facts show, if we fall into revisionism and give up the ideological revolution and take the direction of "liberalization", we can not eliminate the survivals of the bourgeois ideology or check the infiltration of the virus of the bourgeois ideology. As a result, the corrupt bourgeois ideology will spread and paralyse the revolutionary consciousness of the people and degenerate and degrade them. Proceeding in the final analysis, is to open the road to reaction and return to capitalism and impair the socialist gains.

Another important question in defending the socialist gains is to inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions.

To bring the revolutionary cause to naught, the revisionists, without exception, take the course of denying the revolutionary traditions. They describe as a "dark age" the age of glorious revolution in which the revolutionary forerunners achieved the revolutionary cause through a bloody struggle against the exploiters, oppressors and aggressors and maliciously slander and vilify the leaders of the revolution who led it. After all, this paralyses the sense of honour of revolution and revolutionary zeal of the people, undermines the preciousness of the revolutionary gains, degenerates the Party, makes the generations of revolution die out, gives up revolution and opens the road to counter-revolution. To deny the revolutionary traditions cannot be otherwise.

Therefore, to defend the revolutionary traditions is an indispensable condition for carrying on the revolutionary cause and completing it to the end.

It is the steadfast line of our Party to constantly revolutionize the whole society by pushing the ideological revolution and all other work and to defend, inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions.

Our Party will as ever sharpen the weapon of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat and constantly **working-class** and revolutionize the whole society, thoroughly oppose all the reactionary ideas such as revisionism, dogmatism, flunkeyism and bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideologies and will defend like the apple of the eye the purity and revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism.

Today we are living in the age of revolutionary storm, in the period of world-historic turn in which socialism is triumphing and imperialism is going to ruin throughout the world. With no desperate efforts can the imperialists and their stooges reverse the wheel of revolution or save them from ruin. Capitalism has lived its days. Future belongs only to communism. There may be twists and turns, but socialism and communism will certainly triumph throughout the world and imperialism and reactionaries of all hues will eventually perish.

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